It is true that there was not a reciprocally balanced trade between the United States and the Philippines. Yet the statistics show that the United States held sixty per cent of the volume of import trade of the Philippines. As the value of Philippine imports from the United States had amounted to nearly 200,000,000 pesos ($100,000,000) in 1929 and even in 1934 was half as much, the United States had a good field for the sale of American goods. Also, the volume of Philippine commerce had been a big factor in upbuilding American shipping in the Far Eastern trade.

An analysis of the principal Philippine imports discloses some interesting facts. Foods and food products were a major item, and included were dairy products, that is, the products of the very interests which objected to the unrestricted entry of Philippine coconut oil. Flour and vegetables, also proceeding from the objecting American farmers, were other food products in this classification. Cotton manufactures entered the Philippines in large quantities, and it is here that the Japanese low-priced merchandise has undersold American articles. Manufactures of iron and steel were imported from the United States in appreciable amounts. Curiously enough, while in 1934 the Philippines sold the United States 7,000,000 pesos' ($3,500,000) worth of cigars, the Philippines bought from the United States 5,000,000 pesos ($2,500,000) worth of tobacco products. The Philippines leads all countries in the Far East in the number of automobiles per capita of population, and these automobiles came from the United

States.

It is so self-evident as hardly to require statement that if the Filipinos cannot sell their products they cannot buy. If the Filipinos are shut out of the American market, self-preservation will cause them to try and sell to the foreign countries from which they buy. Thus will the United States lose a good customer, and the United States can ill afford to lose such a customer in these days of keen competition. Pos-